

What is Best for Maui  
Is Best for the News

# MAUI NEWS.

If you wish Prosperity  
Advertise in the News

VOLUME XII

WAILUKU, MAUI, H. T., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1905

NUMBER 11

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You can buy both  
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LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of  
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CAPITAL.....\$600,000.00  
SURPLUS.....\$200,000.00  
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and Savings Business.  
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## We Ask You To Examine

The financial statements of this  
bank from time to time published  
in this paper. If your patron-  
age and influence have, in any  
degree, contributed to the suc-  
cess of our business, we thank  
you for it. If, as yet you are  
not a patron, let this be your  
invitation to become one. . . .

### HOURS:

8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

### SATURDAYS:

8:30 to 1 P. M. and 7:00 to 8 P. M.

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WAILUKU.

WAILUKU, MAUI, H. T.

## POSSIBILITIES OF RUBBER CULTURE IN HAWAII

But Four Varieties of Any Commercial Value.  
Seeds Obtained By Bureau of Agri-  
culture Do Remarkably Well

### SUPERINTENDENT DAVIS RESIGNS.

Head of Education Department Has Some Words With  
Governor Carter And Throws Up His Office.  
Resignation Probably Accepted.

But four varieties of rubber pro-  
ducing trees are of any commercial  
value, viz: Hevea Braziliensis  
(Para), Manihot Glaziovii (Ceara),  
both native of Brazil, Castilloa  
(both Lactiflua and Nicoyensis) of  
Mexico and Central America, and  
the Ficus Elastica of Assam.

The Ceara is the only one of  
these planted in Hawaii until with-  
in the past year.

In 1898, some seeds were obtained  
by the Bureau of Agriculture and  
distributed to various parties  
throughout the Islands for plant-  
ing. In spite of the fact that no  
care has ever been given them, and  
varied as the conditions are in the  
different localities, those which  
have escaped being eaten by horses  
and cattle have grown remarkably  
well.

In one group planted by Hugh  
Howell at Nahiku, Maui, the trees  
measure 48 inches in girth at a  
height of 3 feet from the ground.  
They have had one systematic tap-  
ping, yielding from 5 to 8 oz. of dry  
rubber. (They can be tapped twice  
a year.)

In the State of Ceara, Brazil, the  
habitat of the species, the tree is  
found growing at high elevations  
on the dry, stony, barren slopes of  
the mountains, which has given  
rise to the idea that it will only do  
well under desert-like conditions.

So general is this idea that many  
thousand trees have been planted  
in other countries in places so  
sterile that no other vegetation  
could exist, with the natural con-  
sequence that little or no rubber  
was obtained after they had strug-  
gled along to maturity.

However, when found growing  
in the same localities with Hevea,  
as a long the upper Amazon, it is  
found to yield about one-half as  
much. The native tappers make  
no distinction, tapping both kinds  
as they come to them, mixing the  
milk and coagulating it in large  
balls, known to the trade as "Para  
hams."

Where this tree grows alone it is  
impossible to coagulate the milk in  
this form for it coagulates too quick-  
ly, so is allowed to run down the  
tree and coagulate in streaks as  
runs. This is known as "scrap" or  
"Manicoba," and is the only form  
in which the Manihot rubber reach-  
es the market unmixed with that  
from Hevea.

The objections to the cultivation  
of the Ceara are:

1st. It is quite expensive to pre-  
pare the seeds to insure germination.  
2nd. The tree has two barks;  
the inner one very soft and smooth,  
while the outer is hard and shaggy,  
and has to be stripped off like birch  
bark before tapping, thus adding  
to the expense of collection.

3rd. As compared with Hevea  
the yield is small.

The points in favor of it are:

1st. That it will yield in paying  
much the same size, shape, and

color as the mango, growing in  
clusters of three. The seeds are as  
large as walnuts and retain their  
vitality but a short time, making  
them difficult to transport.

Eighty-five per cent of the world's  
supply of rubber is obtained from  
these two varieties. When in its  
crude state, Para rubber is pure  
and only needs washing to free it  
from dirt and particles of bark  
when it is ready to vulcanize.

### CASTILLOA ELASTICA

There are two kinds of Castilloa,  
the Lactiflua of Southern Mexico  
quantities during the third year  
from planting.

2nd. Yielding while very young  
the trees may be planted as closely  
as 700 per acre.

3rd. They may be planted on  
stony ground if other conditions  
are favorable.

4th. The seeds retain their  
vitality for more than a year and  
can be shipped anywhere.

5th. All the trees bear seed, the  
first crop at two years of age. So  
much for the variety already grown  
to maturity, in Hawaii.

### HEVEA BRAZILIENSIS.

The most important and profit-  
able variety of all is the Hevea  
Braziliensis, the habitat of which  
is from the mouth of the Amazon  
to the slopes of the Andes, in Peru.

It is a very tall tree with a single,  
soft, smooth bark. The branches  
are small and high up with leaves  
and Guatimala, and Nicoyensis of  
Nicaragua and Panama. It is a  
large, quickly growing tree yield-  
ing at 6 years of age ordinarily.  
The branches are very large, grow-  
ing horizontal and hung with  
bright green leaves, eighteen inches  
long as tough and thick as sole-  
leather.

The milk flows very freely, being  
50% water. The rubber is black  
and sticky with very little elasti-  
city, and owing to the great amount  
of resinous matter in it, the price  
has always been about 40% less  
than that of Para; but owing to  
the great increase in the use of  
electrical machinery, the price has  
risen lately as the Castilloa is be-  
ing principally used for insulating  
purposes requiring no elasticity.

It comes to the market in scrap,  
sheets, and balls. Some planters  
color it white in coagulating by  
mixing chalk or whiting with the  
latex, adding much to its ap-  
pearance and overcoming the stick-  
iness somewhat, making it more  
agreeable to handle. Its resinous  
qualities, however, cannot be over-  
come, so that it will never bring a  
price equal to that of Para.

The Castilloa is not likely to  
prove a success in Hawaii, as it  
requires at least one hundred in-  
ches of rain during 6 or 7 months,  
and a dry season of at least 5  
months. During the rains the tree  
stores the milk in its bark under no  
pressure, making the dry season

necessary to shrink the bark, thus  
giving the necessary pressure to  
make it flow freely. These con-  
ditions are not to be found in Ha-  
waii in conjunction with the other  
requirements.

The Nahiku Rubber Co., Ltd.,  
was incorporated January 24, 1905,  
for the purpose of raising rubber  
trees at Nahiku, Maui. There are  
at this writing (Sept. 1), about 5,000  
Ceara plants from 6 months of age  
and 10 feet in height, down to seed-  
lings just coming up in the nursery.  
Six hundred Castilloa and 17,000  
Hevea plants arrived from Ceylon  
during the first part of July.

Although it is yet too soon to give  
measurements of these, the fact  
that they all started to grow within  
three weeks of their arrival and  
have grown rapidly ever since,  
would indicate that the locality is  
as suitable for the growth of Hevea  
as for that of Ceara.

The plants were packed dry in  
kerosene boxes, about eight hun-  
dred in each, and as they were over  
2 months in transit, their vitality  
was so low that many were thought  
to be dead that have grown even  
when nothing was alive but a  
portion of the root. These are the  
results of the work done by the  
company, and success is now as-  
sured.

It should be remembered that  
available localities possessing suit-  
able conditions are scarce in Ha-  
waii; and those intending to plant  
should consider the importance of  
securing a man with practical  
knowledge of the business, which is  
of as much importance in planting  
rubber as in planting cane. Per-  
haps it would be well to wait until  
the Nahiku Co. has absolutely de-  
monstrated that the industry is  
practicable in Hawaii, before enga-  
ging in the business on an exten-  
sive scale.

The requisite general conditions  
are:

1st.—Good, soft, deep soil, con-  
taining much humus, well drained  
either by slope or porosity, pre-  
ferably the latter, with gravel or  
ash sub-soil.

2nd.—Continuous rainfall of a  
hundred or more inches through-  
out the year,—except for Castilloa.

3rd.—Complete protection from  
Kona and Trade Winds.

4th.—Elevation should be under  
1800 feet, and the temperature  
should not go below 65.

While it is not absolutely proven  
that the trees would not do well  
under more adverse conditions, the  
industry should be started under  
conditions as favorable as possible,  
until it is firmly established as a  
success under such conditions.  
After which experiments will be  
excusable, and perhaps will prove  
to be of value.

### Head Of Education Department Resigns.

HONOLULU, Oct. 20.—James  
C. Davis Superintendent of Public  
Instruction, yesterday afternoon  
tendered his resignation to Gov-  
ernor Carter. It was done orally at  
the close of an interview of less  
than a quarter of an hour. The  
head of the educational department  
made a suggestion of the advisa-  
bility of his retirement, to which  
the Governor promptly agreed.

Superintendent Davis went to  
Governor Carter in the executive  
chamber to remonstrate against the  
reception of complaints by the  
Governor relative to school matters  
and their transmission by him to  
the Department of Public Instruc-  
tion, instead of directing the com-  
plainants to submit their griev-  
ances first and direct to the de-  
partment through its official head.

"So long as I am Governor I  
shall keep an open door and an  
open mail to complaints relating to  
any department of the govern-  
ment," Governor Carter replied to  
the remonstrance.

"Then perhaps I had better re-  
sign my office," Mr. Davis is un-  
derstood to have rejoined.

"I am agreed," was substantially  
the Governor's answer.

Mr. Davis retired and within a  
few minutes Commissioner W. R.  
Farrington of the Board of Ed-  
ucation arrived and had an in-  
terview behind closed doors with  
the Governor.

## PEOPLE ARE FLEEING FROM ST. PETERSBURG

All Schools Are Closed—Strikes are Hasten-  
ing Reforms and Promulgation of New  
Government is Expected Soon.

### W. M. BABBITT FOR SUPERINTENDENT.

Asked by Governor Carter to Accept Duties of Superin-  
tendent of Public Instruction.—Three Plantations on  
Maui Promise Homesteads to Families.

Sugar 96 deg. test, 3.925. Beets, 8s. 2½d.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct.—People are fleeing abroad on all out-  
going steamers. All schools are closed and all naval forces are called  
home. Strikes are hastening reforms in which promulgation of new  
government is expected soon.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Governor Carter yesterday afternoon  
asked Winfred M. Babbitt if he should be willing to undertake the  
duties of Superintendent of Public Instruction. Three hundred families  
have promise of homesteads divided between five plantations in return  
for furnishing labor in field and mill. Three of the plantations are on  
Maui and one each on Maui and Oahu.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Harriman arrived here fifty hours and 24  
min. from San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Taft announces that he will not resign  
from the Cabinet and is not a candidate for the Presidency.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Slania, Republican nominee for District  
Attorney has withdrawn and urges nomination of Jerome.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Commission of Trustees has been appointed  
to investigate the Mutual Life Insurance Co.

HONOLULU, Oct. 26.—The O. R. & L. Co. may build a road to  
Wahiaua.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, Oct. 25.—Over half of European  
Russia is in the grip of the striking railroad men.

Tomorrow it is expected that the capital will be cut off from the  
outside world by way of the Continent. This will also suspend postal  
communication. Anarchy prevails.

At Riga many have been killed and wounded and the Government  
spirit shops have been looted and destroyed.

Two bloody riots have taken place at Ekaterinoslas, where volleys  
were fired by the soldiers.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Oct. 25.—Three thousand troops have  
arrived here and order has been restored. Probably sixty have been  
killed and 200 wounded in the recent rioting resulting from the levy of  
taxes.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 24.—The Bank Commissioners have  
refused permission to the United Bank Trust Co., which closed its doors  
on the 21st inst., to re-open. They declare that the institution's affairs  
shows misappropriations of funds, deceitful assets and shaky invest-  
ments. It is possible that criminal proceedings may be taken against  
the directors.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 24.—Since his return from the Ports-  
mouth peace conference, M. Witte has been freshly installed in the Im-  
perial favor. There is a probability that he will be the Premier in the  
proposed Cabinet. He is advocating American liberal ideas.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 24.—The railroad strike is spreading  
throughout the Empire.

MOSCOW, October 24.—The strike has been isolated in the city.

SANTIAGO, Chili, October 24.—Rioting over the taxes has taken  
place, many being killed and wounded.

MOBILE, Ala., October 24.—President Roosevelt has arrived here  
and been enthusiastically received.

TOKIO, October 24.—A tremendous reception ashore was tendered  
to Admiral Togo and his crew.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 23.—The Pacific Mail steamer Siberia  
arrived here today ten days, ten hours and 28 minutes from Yokohama.

Miss Roosevelt and E. H. Harriman with their accompanying  
friends did not land here, but were taken aboard a tug to Oakland,  
where they took their train east.

TOKIO, Japan, Oct. 23.—The review of the victorious Japanese  
navy in command of Admiral Togo was held today. There were 308  
warships of various types in line.

The ships were reviewed by the Emperor of Japan. After the re-  
view the Emperor received the visiting British and American com-  
manders.

BERLIN, Germany, Oct. 23.—Herr von Schten; the German Min-  
ister at Copenhagen, succeeds Count von Alvensleben, the German  
Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

TUSCOGEE, Ala., Oct. 23.—President Roosevelt spoke at the  
University here before the colored students.

WICHITA, Kans., Oct. 23.—Ex-Congressman Simpson, popularly  
known as Sockless Jerry Simpson, died here today.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, Oct. 23.—The railroad strike situa-  
tion here is serious.